UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

    A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE *3* MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS,
    WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.
- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed
  after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
  Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any
  earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *26 November 2008*.

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**.   2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is
    closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1-31* is/are pending in the application.

    4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1-31* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

    Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

    Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

    a)☐ All   b)☐ Some *   c)☐ None of:

    1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

    2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

    3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage
        application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

    * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1)☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)

2)☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)

3)☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
    Paper No(s)/Mail Date *1/8/09; 11/11/08*.

4)☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
    Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____

5)☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application

6)☐ Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

1.   Claims 1 – 31 are pending in the application.

Response to Arguments

2.   Applicant's arguments with respect to the claims have been considered but are

moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

3.   The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all

obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set
> forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and
> the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the
> invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains.
> Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

4.   **Claims 1 – 31 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable**

over U.S. Patent No. 6,279,029 to Sampat et al. [hereinafter Sampat, previously

cited] in view of U.S. Patent 6,581,102 to Amini et al. [hereinafter Amini].

5.   As to claim 1, Sampat teaches a system comprising:

        a processor [col. 8, lines 18 – 33]; and

        one or more computer-readable media , the one or more computer readable

media including [col. 37, lines 47-59]:

a presentation that includes media content, the media content comprising at least one of audio and video content [received audio and video data from the camera, the antenna, and the VCR; col. 4, lines 7-23];

a media engine to obtain input information from the media content, the input information including a descriptor and media type information [media services manager; col. 8, lines 58-63];

an application to provide the presentation to an output target [server application allows the administrator to initialize and configure the server software architecture; col. 8, lines 46-58 and col. 11, lines 49-53],

wherein the media engine is further configured to setup at least one transform and obtain at least one media sink based on the one or more output presentation descriptors to process the presentation for output to the output target [The MSM combines the audio and video data as necessary to form channels. Further, the server application communicates with the MSM to setup MSP sinks; col. 7, line 62—col. 8, line 4 and col. 9, lines 40 – 58]. Sampat does not specifically disclose a destination object to receive the input information from the media engine, the destination object further selectively associates the input information with one or more output presentation descriptors, and to provide the one or more output descriptors to the media engine and an application to provide the presentation to an output target, the application further configured to dynamically create the media engine and the destination object

However, Amini teaches a destination object to receive the input information from the media engine [instantiates the graph from a predefined description; col. 16, lines 5 –

29], the destination object further selectively associates the input information with one or more output presentation descriptors [description may include filters which can be used to parse the media object; col. 15, lines 25 – 30], and to provide the one or more output descriptors to the media engine [col. 16, lines 17 – 23], and an application [media server; col. 4, lines 35 – 39] to provide the presentation to an output target [client player; col. 4, lines 1 – 36], the application further configured to dynamically create the media engine [col. 5, lines 49 – col. 6, line 9] and the destination object [col. 16, lines 6 – col. 17, line 16].

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the invention Sampat to incorporate the features of Amini. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to make the combination because this providing an infrastructure and programming model for the dynamic insertion of one or more isochronous processing filters into a media stream [col. 3, lines 15 – 22 of Amini].

6.   As to claim 15, Sampat as modified teaches a method for use by an application in presenting a presentation, the method comprising:

selectively providing input information describing media content to be presented in the presentation to a destination object in response to an operation by a media engine [The Media Service Manager can selectively enable and disable audio and video Media Service Providers that feed it the data that will be outputted to clients. When

enabled, the MSPs feed the data streams into the MSM, which will then place the data

in the necessary channels to be delivered to clients; col. 10, lines 54 – 67 of Sampat];

selectively associating the input information with output information using the

destination object [col. 16, lines 5 – 29 and col. 15, lines 25 – 30 of Amini], the output

information enabling the transformation of the presentation for output to an output target

[col. 16, lines 6 – col. 17, line 16 of Amini]; and

providing output information from the destination object to the media engine [col.

16, lines 17 – 23 of Amini],

wherein the media engine provides the presentation to the output target without

requiring further interaction with the application by selectively obtaining one or more

transforms and setting up one or more media sinks based on the output information

[The transformation of the data from the MSP sources into channels and transmitting

those channels to the appropriate sinks by the MSM; col. 8, line 57- col. 9, line 40 of

Sampat].

7.   As to claim 2, Sampat further teaches wherein the destination object exposes an

application program interface that is used by the application to interact directly with the

destination object [The Real-Time Media Services Application Programming Interface

(RMS API) exposed by the MSM; col. 8, lines 33-45].

8.   As to claim 3, Sampat further teaches wherein the destination object defines

where and how the presentation is to be presented [col. 8, lines 46-60].

9.   As to claim 4, Sampat further teaches wherein the destination object provides

output presentation descriptors in the form of an information object. [col. 9, lines 29-40

and col. 13, line 62 – col. 14, line 55].

10.   As to claim 5, Sampat further teaches wherein the destination object is to receive

information associating an input media stream with a presentation output media stream

[col. 8, lines 46-60].

11.   As to claim 6, Sampat further teaches wherein the destination object contains a

plurality of sub-destination objects, each sub-destination objects being related to an

output media stream to be presented in the presentation [The media service providers

(MSPs); col. 9, lines 11-40].

12.   As to claim 7, Sampat as modified the output presentation descriptors in the

destination object can be changed while the presentation is being presented [col. 5,

lines 37 – 49 and col. 16, lines 6 – 28 of Amini].

13.   As to claim 8, Sampat further teaches wherein the destination object is to signal

the media engine that output presentation descriptors in the destination object is being

changed [col. 8, lines 46-60].

14.   As to claim 9, Sampat teaches wherein the destination object is to selectively
signal the media engine in response to an operation by the application [col. 8, lines 46-
60].

15.   As to claim 10, Sampat further teaches wherein the destination object resides in
a computing device and the media sink component resides in another computing device
[col. 9, lines 1-67 and col. 13, line 62 – col. 14, line 55].

16.   As to claim 11, Sampat further teaches wherein the destination object is to
selectively provide information to the media engine related to a presentation clock that
allows the application to control the presentation independently of other media content
being presented in the presentation [col. 11, lines 1-36].

17.   As to claim 12, Sampat as modified teaches wherein the destination object
exposes an application program interface (API) implementing a method that is defined
to have:

        an input argument that is a pointer to a descriptor of a stream of media content to
be presented in the presentation [col. 6, lines 1 – 9 of Amini];

        another input argument that is a pointer to a media type to be used in presenting
the stream of media content [col. 10, lines 10 – 23 of Amini]; and

an output argument that is a pointer to an object containing information regarding where and how media content is to be presented [col. 7, line 47 – col. 8, line 32; col. 8, lines 46-60; and col. 9, lines 41-60 of Sampat].

18.   As to claim 13, Sampat further teaches wherein the destination object exposes an application program interface (API) that is selectively used by the application to change how many sub-components are contained in the component [col. 8, lines 46-60 and col. 9, lines 11-40].

19.   As to claim 14, Sampat as modified teaches wherein the destination object is to selectively provide output presentation descriptors for subsequent presentations originating from the media source in a "timeline"-style presentation [col. 4, lines 39 – 46 of Amini].

20.   As to claim 28, Sampat further teaches wherein the destination object is to selectively provide a series of output presentation descriptors to the media engine for a series of presentations that occur during a session [col. 5, lines 35-50 and col. 7, lines 40-61].

21.   As to claim 29, Sampat further teaches wherein the destination object selectively provides the output presentation descriptors multiple times as part of the series of output presentation descriptors [col. 5, lines 35-50 and col. 7, lines 40-61].

22.   As to claim 30, Sampat further teaches wherein the destination object is to signal
the media engine that a connection or change therein has occurred between the
computing devices [col. 20, lines 30-55].

23.   As to claim 31, Sampat further teaches wherein the destination object is to
receive information associating an input media stream with a presentation output media
stream without involvement of the application [col. 7, line 47 – col. 8, line 32].

24.   As to claim 16, Sampat further comprising exposing an application program
interface that is used by the application to interact indirectly with the media sinks of the
media engine [col. 8, lines 33-45; col. 9, lines 29-40 and col. 13, line 62 – col. 14, line
55].

25.   As to claim 17, Sampat further teaches wherein the destination object contains
output information used by the media engine to determine where the presentation is to
be presented [col. 8, lines 46-60].

26.   As to claim 18, Sampat further teaches wherein the output information includes
an output information object. [col. 9, lines 29-40 and col. 13, line 62 – col. 14, line 55].

27.   As to claim 19, Sampat further teaches wherein selectively associating the input
information with output information includes associating an input media stream with a
presentation output media stream to be presented in the presentation [col. 8, lines 46-
60].

28.   As to claim 20, Sampat further teaches wherein the selectively associating the
input information with output information includes obtaining output information related to
a plurality of output media streams for which a given input media stream is intended in
response to a request from the media engine and returning a collection of the obtained
information to the media engine [col. 11, line 42 – col. 12, line 65].

29.   As to claim 21, Sampat further teaches changing the number of output media
streams are present in the plurality of output media streams in response to an operation
by the application [The server application can communicate with the MSM to control
what "channels" are sent out to the client applications; col. 8, lines 46-60].

30.   As to claims 22-24, these claims are rejected for the same reasoning as applied
to Claims 7-9 and 15, above.

31.   As to claim 25, Sampat further teaches wherein the presentation is presented in
a client device and the application resides in a server device [server executes the
control application and directs the presentation over the network; col. 8, lines 46-60].

32.   As to claim 26, Sampat further teaches wherein selectively providing output information to the media engine includes providing a presentation clock that enables the application to control the presentation independently of other media content being presented in the presentation [col. 11, lines 1-36].

33.   As to claim 27, this claim is rejected for the same reasoning as applied to Claims 12 and 15.

CONTACT INFORMATION

34.   Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Li B. Zhen whose telephone number is (571) 272-3768. The examiner can normally be reached on Mon - Fri, 8:30am - 5pm.

        If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Meng-Ai An can be reached on (571)272-3756. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the

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Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a

USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information

system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/Li B. Zhen/   Li B. Zhen
Primary Examiner, Art Unit 2194   Primary Examiner
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